After having talked more or less for two weeks with a friend about taking the above trip, for the purpose of can ping out, husting, fishing and enjoying ourselves generally, we left New-York in expectation of fine sport,

shooting deer and pulling up the speckled trout.

We arrived in Plattsburgh in 24 hours, where we stayed over night, suppling and breakfasting on the very kinds of game we were in pursuit of, which, though satisfying our appetites in one respect only created a greater one for taking the game ourselv-Leaving Plattsburgh by the 6 s. m. train, we reached Ellenburgh in two and a half hours, whence we role south 12 miles to McPhersons, on Conteaugay Lake, where we obtained our two guides, boats, provisions, &c., and started for a shanty, distant 8 miles further

&c., and started for a shanty, distant 8 miles further south.

This specimen of backwood's architecture, built of logs, is about 14 by 20 feet and 8 feet high, with a gable roof covered with back, and though once water tight now lacks that essential qualification.

This sheet of water, lying embosomed as it does, between rugged mountains, tieged with the ever varying hues of Autumn, and surrounded by a vast and almost impenetrable wild-rners, is, for the romantic nature of its scenery hardly to be surpassed. Its length is twelve miles, running north, and emptying into the St. Lawrence River, and is divided into two smaller lakes, which are connected by what is called the Narrows, varying from fifty to one hundred feet in width, between whose banks it was a clear stream, having a very perceptible current. The sail down this stream about sunset is one of the most beautiful on the lake. The eche of the voice from bank to bank at certain

about sunset is one of the most beautiful on the lake. The echo of the voice from back to bank at certain places on the Narrows is most clear and distinct, and at one place or the upper lake, the report of a gun is heard no less than eleven times.

The hunting on and around the lake is excellent, deer being the principal game, although there are not a few black ducks, partridges and rabbits to be found, the greatest drawback to the hunting of which is, that the size of the game does not fully compensate for the difficulty of going through the very dense woods to obtain them, the country being so wild that there are few or no paths except the runways of the deer.

which we sent to our friends at home, one wooked, and the remaining two were consumed at the mp. The hunting of deer is the finest sport on the ce. The season of night-shooting is about over, the weather being too cold, hence we had to a drive our deer with dogs, and this was sport indeed.

Mr. McPaerson, our toost, farnished three fine hounds, two of which, for it or good training, probably

cannot be excelled in the State. About 8 c clock is the morning the guides, each with their respective sportsman, beat and dogs, leave for some suitable pince on the shere, to enter the woods; having gained such, he proceeds with with higs dogs to find a fresh track. As soon as the dogs strike the secut, they immediately begin to bark, and start on the track; the golds the country of the secut. mediately begin to bark, and start on the track; the guide then returns to the boat to watch when the deer comes into the lake. As the scent grows stronger, then it is you begin to hear w at the guides call "music:" and surely it is music to one who loves the chase, for each dog, wild with excitoment, seems trying to outdo the others, showing by baying his proximity to the ill-fated victim.

The deer knowing his own speed, his average time being about a mile in three minutes, seldom starts till the dogs are pretty close, when he will jump for his runway, and then, all the dogs in the woods could not catch, but can drive him, until the deer becoming tired, takes to the water with the intention of cluding his pursuers by swimming across and destroying the scent.

Now is the exciting time to the hunter, for if the deer enters the water a mile off and the lake is but a

deer enters the water a mile off and the lake is but a mile wide, it becomes no easy task to overtake, and then, with unerring aim, to secure the "mest."

The fishing on the lake and in the small streams running into it, is very fine, twenty or thirty brook trout weighing from a quarter to one pound, were frequently caught within an hour, thus giving a pleasing variety to our food. We were, however, too early for salmon or lake trout by about two weeks, when they will bite well at the spoon and fly, while the deer hunting will be quite as good, if not better than now.

New York, Sept. 27, 1858.

G. H. B.

THE NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.

THE JUDGES' AWARD OF THE PREMIUMS.
CLASS L.—FOR THE BEST IMPORTED OR NATIVE THOROUGHREED STALLIOS. \$200
To Logan, the property of J. B. Monaot, esq., Westchester Co.,
New York.

The first premium of. \$40
To the filly by Trustee, out of Syphilde, owned by Heary Booth of Westchester Co., N. Y.
The second premium of. \$25
To the coil Bayard, by Tom Cribb, out of a mate by John Ball, owned by Thomas George of Orange Co., N. Y.
CLASS NO. II—BAST MAKE WITH FOAL BY HER SIDE,
The produce of Trotting Station or Trotting Mate, with foal by a Thoroughbred stallion. \$100
To Gray Mare Soniag, with cold by her side, by Ethan Allen, owned by S. R. Bowice of Queens County, New York.

Second premium of. \$60

mare, owned by Carl S. Burr, Suffolk County, N. Y.
Second premium of.
TC Molly, by Mambrimo Chief, out of a mare by Bellfounder,
owned by Thos. G. Ayengg, Passaic Co., N. J.
\$20

owled by Thos. G. Ayerige, Passaic Co., N. J.

Third premium the Tropic Structure of the Mambridge of the Mambridge of Mambridge of Jamaica, Queens County, New York.

Two Year Olds Trotting Stock. to y Trustee, out of Jenny Lind, owned by Wea. C. La of Kings County, N. Y.

To cold by Transter, out of a many hy Vermout Black Hawk, evened by Samuel Thorne, Datchess County, N. Y.
Third premium of the Alen, out of a many by Vermout Black Hawk, evened by Samuel Thorne, Datchess County, N. Y.
Third premium of the Paring Claus, out of mare by Hell Brino, owned by Philip K sam of Queens County, N. Y.
YEARINGS, TROTTING STOCK.
Pirst premium of the Phylip Gloud, out of mare by Almack, owned by F.
W. Mott.

W. Mott. #23

To a sorrel coil by Echan Ailen, out of gray mare Soutag, owned by S. R. Bowne of Queens County, N. Y. #10

Third premium of. #10

To bay only by Executor, out of Bashaw mare, owned by Henry Booth of Westchester County, N. Y.

CLASS III.—FOR THE SEAT STALLION FOR FARM OR WORK HORSES.

of New-York.

Secons premium of.

Te Pligdim, owned by Iesse Woodruff of Kings County, N. Y.

Third premium of.

ZO Washington, by Osecola, out of mare by Mambrino, owned
by H. A. Johnson, New-York.

East Pair or Fassi CR WORK HORSES.

First premium of.
To pair of horses owned by Stepher West of Queens Co., N.
Pairs of Express Houses, SINGLE MARES, OR GELDINGS IN HARNESS.

Second Premium of. 420
To Mr. B. M. Whitlock of Westchester Co., N. Y., for his correl mare Westchester Belle.

SADDLE MARES AND GELDINGS.

First Premium of.

To Mr. D. Albertson for his gray mare Kitty Clovec. No oil were exhibited to the Judges.

THIRTIETH-STREET TRAGEDY .- No very important change has taken place in the condition of the wounded persons. Mr. Gouldy through yesterday was quite comfortable, and was conscious a great pertion of the time. There is jest the slightest possibility that he

may yet recover, sough the probabilities are that he Mrs. Gouldy is getting along finely; she felt very weak and feeble yesterday, but her symptoms are all

Nattie was rather worse yesterday; there are swellings upon his face something like crysipelas cruptions, and his symptoms indicate that he is in a most critical

Charlie remains about the same; a slight suppuration commenced in his wounds yesterday afternoon,

which is not a favorable indication. The two girls at the Hospital remain much the same. Joanna Murphy is in a very low state, is very

delirious and appears to be sinking. Levi J. Hampton was arrested at Ashland, Greenup County, Ky., while at church last Sunday, by three officers from Kansas. Hampton is charged with em-bersling large sums of Government money.

DARING ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP & SAILOR -Yesterday afternoon a young man named John Masterson, a sail. lately arrived, and boarding at No. 47 Cherry street, was accosted near his bearding-house by Thomas Hadden, keeper of a sailor, boarding-house, No. 374 Water street. Masterson, it is alleged, was induced to enter a carriage with Hadden, who was accompanied by six other men, and driven to Hadden's boarding-house, where it is supposed he was plied with drugge I liquor and taken to a room in the u per portion of the house and locked up, preparatory to being shipped on board some foreign-bound vessel. Luckily for the kidnapped arirer, the keeper of the boarding-house where he had been stopping got a clue to his whereabouts and informed Officer Mason of the Fourth Precinet, who proceeded to Hadden's house and demanded to know where Masterson was. Hadden decied any knowledge of his whereabouts, and immediately several suspiciou looking men left the premises in great baste. The officer then proceeded up stairs, and discovered Masteron in a half-stupefied state, locked up in one of the upper rooms. Hadden was arrested and locked up in Fourth Precinct Station-House.

New Counterpert.-John McGuire, a canal bostman, was arrested in Delancey street, last evening, by the Thirteenth Ward Police, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit \$2 bill on the Granite Bank of Boston, Mass. The bill is printed on very poor paper. In the center is a sailor and mechanic rest ing on a shield, on which is inscribed the motto Forward," On the right hand lower corner are two figures, the Goddess of Liberty and an Indian girl. On the left upper corner are two children bearing arms full of grain. The word "Two" is printed n large red letters across the face of the bill. name of A. Foster is signed as Cashier, and A. Hardy as President. The police were notified by telegraph in all parts of the city, and several other arrests were made up town.

ARREST OF THE CASRIER OF THE LITCHFIELD BANK OF CONNECTICUT.-Early yesterday morning, Detective Officer Elder arrested Edward L. Houghton, the late Cashier of the Litchfield Bank of Litchfield, Conn., on a requisition of the Governo. of Connecticut. It appears that a few months ago the officers of the bank intended to institute an investiga-tion of the accounts under the supervision of the Bank Commissioners. During the investigation Mr. Houghton suddenly left the town of Litchfield and came to this city, it having caree to light during the investigation that \$10,000 of the funds of the bank had been embezzled by means of false entries.

Bank Cemmissioner Noyes and Sheriff Wessels of New-Bayen, come to this city armed with a requisition from the Governor of the State of Connecticut which was placed in the hands of Detective Elder, who arrested his man in Broadway, near Wall street, as stated above.

Houghton, it is said, was arrested about four years ago in this city on a charge of being i volicated in the fraudulent transactions of the expleded Eighth Avenue Bank. He was taken to New-Haven yesterday in charge of Sheriff Wessels,

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Goeernor EDWIN D. MORGAN, New York. Lieutenant-Governor ... ROBERT CAMPBELL, Steuben. Canal Commissioner. . HIRAM GARDNER, Ningara. State Prison Inspector. JOSIAH T. EVEREST, Clinton UNION CITY TICKET.

For Supervisor......THOMAS LITTLE.
For Judge Supreme Court....BENJAMIN W. BONNEY. For District Attorney RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

For Members of Congress,
Suffilk, Queens, &c....LUTHER C. CARTER,
Brooklys fold.
4A, 6th, 10th, 14th Wards. OWEN W. BRENNAN,
7th, 13th Wards, Wm'sburgh, PHILIP HAMILTON. VI. 1175, 65th, 17th Wards...... ROBERT H. MCURDY. VII. 9th, 16th, 29th Wards......GEORGE BRIGGS. VIII. 18th Ward and all above HORACE F. CLARK. IX. Westchester, &c.....JOHN B. .. JOHN B. HASKIN.

TO THE CITY ELECTION CANVASSERS. The canvassers are particularly requested to fill up the blanks which are left at the polls of each election district as soon as the votes are counted, and deliver them when called for by the collectors for the Associated Press. By so doing the vote of the city will appear the next morning in every daily

it may vitiate an election whenever such neglect shall occur, is to be found in no law bookstore that we know of, and only to be had as a favor from official rectlemen, who may themselves happen to possess a copy. As it is very important that everybody should be correctly informed on this subject, we will set forth the law as clearly and succinctly as possible. To

begin with the country:
The officers to be voted for are Governor, Lietenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Representative in Congress, Sheriff, County Clerk, Coroner, Superintendent of the Poor, Justice of Sessions, and Member of the Assembly. The names of ail the persons intended to be voted for for all of these ffices are, except in the counties entitled to more than one member of Assembly, to be printed on the same icket, and the ballot to be indersed " State." But in Hamilton County the Representative to Congress must be voted for on a separate ballot, and indorsed " Congress. In all counties entitled to more than one member of Assembly, the member must be voted for also on a separate ballot, and indersed "Assembly." Such s the law in all the counties except that of New-York.

In the City and County of New-York the officers to be voted for are: Governor, Lient.-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Representatives in Congress, Members of Assem-Sheriff, District-Attorney, Clerk of the City County of New York, Coroners, a Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, Inspectors of Election, District Canvassers and Supervisor. And the names of persons voted for for State officers are to be upon one ballot, and must be indersed, or show upon the outside when folded, the words "State, number two." On this ballot must be the names for Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Canal Commissioner and Inspector of State Prisons. The name of the person voted for for Member of Congress must be upon a separate ballot, indersed, or show when folded, the words " Congress, number three."

The name of the person voted for for Member of Ascembly must also be upon a separate ballot, indersed or show when felded the words "Assembly, number

The names of persons to be voted for, except State and Judicial, and those to be voted for on separate ballots, must be on one ballot, and when folded must be dorsed or show on the outside the words " City and County, number six." And on this ballot place the names of those voted for for Sheriff, District-Attorney, Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and Coroners (four names) in the City of New-York.

The ballot for a Justice of the Superior Court is to be on a single vote indersed, when folded, the words 'Judiciary, number eight."

For Inspectors and District Canvassers, two names for each office must be given on the same ballot, and indersed "Inspectors and District Canvassers." But the Supervisor is to be voted for on a separate ticket, to be indorsed, or show on the outside when folded

The ballot on the amendment to the Constitution is

to be as follows: The words "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution, and amend the 'same," to be indersed on the outside of the ballot, on the inside of which, or when folded, is to appear the word "Yes" or "No."

If the electors will carefully attend to these rules, in writing or printing their ballots, they will be sure to be

Horace Greeney will speak on politics at Puriy's Station, Westchester County, this evening at 7 o'clock

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION .- Abrain R. Hetfield has been nominated by both factors of the Democracy in the VIth Assembly District, Brooklyn, in place of the Hon, John Hanford, the Vanderbilt, and John T. Russell, the Bradley nominees.

WILLIAM E. Robissos ("Richellen") is running for Assembly in the XXth Ward. He used to be a Whig, but has taken a back sent since Gen. Scott's defeat, and now belongs to "the Great Smash-up party," so happily described by James Brooks at the Clark meetleg. The District can better afford to send Richelieu to the Legislature than he can afford to go, and we predict that he will poil a heavier vote on personal rounds than would be east for almost any other man

FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS,-The Republicans of the First Ward had a capital meeting last night at No. 53 Greenwich street, C. F. E. Leucer presiding. The Republican State Ticket was unanimously indorsed, and the Union County Ticket enthusiastically tatified. On the Congressional question the Associa-

tion unanimously then conditiate, the anti-Levampton man, and the large and the conditiate, and tast we predige ourselves to support a the anti-Levampton Conditate for Compress, and we precommed him to every voter in the III Congressional twho is exposed to the currupt and tyrannical course of

After ratifying the Union nomination of George L. Gerlick for Assembly from the 1st District, the Association went to work to prepare the ballots for

ANTI-LICOMPTON GERMANS OF THE FIRST WARD. Over two hundred anti-Lecompton Germans met last night at No. 45 Whitchell street. A. Berger, in the chair, H. Heubtmann, Secretary. After a number of spirited speeches in German, the Republican Sinte ticket headed by E. D. Morgan, for Governor; the Union County ticket headed by Wm. H. Albertson, for Sheriff; the Union anti-Lecompton Candidate, Amer J. Williamson, for Congress in the Third District, and the Union candidate for Assembly, Geo. L. Garlick, from the First District, were most neartily ratified and indersed.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .- The nomine tion of Amer J. Williamson as the anti-Lecompton candidate for Congress in the Taird District, will be ratified by the Printers this afternoon at No. 19 Beckman street, and in the evening by the Republicans at No. 186 Spring street. Mr. Williamson has already been indersed by the Land Reformers, the Republican Associations of the First, Second, Fifth and Eighth Wards, and the anti-Lecompton Germans and all the American Associations in the District. Last night the Old-Line Whigs met at the Fifth Ward Hotel and tendered him their nomination.

The Seventh Ward Republican Association held a very interesting meeting last evening, at Botanic Hall, in East Breadway. Ex-Senator Wilson of Michigan was present, and made a very able speech in reference to National and State politics. His remarks elicited the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. George Terwilliger, a member of the Association, also delivered an energetic speech, reviewing the acts of President Buchanan in relation to Kausas, and urging the Republicans to put their shoulders to the wheel in behalf of our State, County and Assembly nominees. The Executive Committee of the Seventh Ward have fully organized their Districts and will be prepared for the contest at the ballot-box on Tuesday morning. The Committee will be in session on Monday evening, at their headquarters, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Breadway, where a full supply of tickets may be obtained by the friends of the cause.

TENTH WARD ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING .- A large and spirited meeting was held last evening at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand street, of the electors of the Tenth Ward, who are opposed to the corruption exist-ing in all branches of the City Government under the Democratic rule. A band of music was in attendance, and during the evening played appropriate airs. Edward A. Fraser was selected as chairman. Speeches were delivered by F. W. Waterbury, Cornelius Corson

in a few brief remarks, opened the meeting. Gen. Cushing, being present, was loudly called for, and addressed the meeting, calling down such cheers as workingmen only can give.

After which the meeting was addressed by Charles G. Much, who spoke of himself as a workingman, and made some happy allusions as to the candidate, Horace F. Clark. He was succeeded by Dr. C. A. Peck and Hornce Greeley, Afterward Mr. James McMaster, editor of The Freeman's Journal, spoke with much effect. During his speech the Workingmen's Club of the Nineteenth Ward, some 500 strong, came up with barners and music. Such a scene of enthusiasm as then occurred is seldem witnessed.

The following resolutions were adepted: Are removing resonances were adopted:

Resolved, That is noble and independent stand taken by the
Hon. Horace F. Clark, throughout the last session of the United
States Congress, against the unpardonable infinite attempted
upon the people of Kansas, and the innumerable villance
solvenses for depleting the public treasury for partisan purposes,
neets, as it merits, our most cordial approval, and we do there
fore hereby yledge one-tree to upfold and estain such manly
independence by awarding to him a triumphant reliant to a seat
in the next Congress.

dependence by a wining to dictate or in any manner meddle the heat Courses.

Resolved, That in seaming to dictate or in any manner meddle our domestic politics. Mr. Buchman descends to the platform the demanque, dishunors his high position, and casts a redec-on upon the intelligence of the scape that tack are reduced to the property of the property of the property of the such conduct to the property of the property of the such conduct.

The meeting adjourned with nine cheers for Horace Greeley, McMsster and Horace F. Clark. Clark's election is sure.

TWENTIETH WARD ANTI-LECOMPTON MEETING .-Lamartine Hall, corper of Eighth avenue and Twentyninth street, was crowded to excess last evening by an intelligent assemblage of the electors of the Twentieth Ward who are opposed to the Lecon pton swindling measures of the present Administration. Judge Pea-body was selected as President, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were also selected. The Chairman, on taking the chair, announced the fact that, although he heartily wished a Republican might have been selected as a candidate for Congress in the VIIth Congressional District, be in common with others of his party would cheerfully yield some of their cherished principles for the sake of defeating the Democracy. He lauded the magnanimous conduct of A. F. Dow for yielding so gracefully his position as a candidate, and thought it was a high-minded act worthy of the greatest commendation.

A series of resolutions were then adopted in support of the Union candidates.

J. G. McAdam, the candidate for Assembly in the XIth District, was then introduced, and delivered a very foretble speech, after which he stated that in order that all might be united in the choice he would resign his nomination.

Eugene Thompson then delivered a short speech after which the Hon. George Briggs followed in a long speech defining his position in regard to Kansas matters If elected to Congress from the VIIth Congressional District, he would go to Washington with the determiration to vote against every measure proposed by the Administration party, as he felt sure every measure which led to the formation of the Republican pout forth by them would be bad. [Laughter and the history of the Pro-Slavery crusade against Ka

cheers.] When in Congress he had proposed that a Mint should be estable hed in New-York City, and after a hard fight obtained an Away Office, and if elected this time, would not be contest until the Mint was re-moved to Wall street.

D. D. Conover was thee nominated as the Union candidate for the XIth Assembly District, which was unanimously radified.

A. F. Dow and others addressed the meeting

RATIFICATION MEETING AT COOPER IN-STITUTE.

The rainy weather had its effect on the meeting last night; yet a large number of the friends of Robt. H. McCurdy, the Union candidate for Congress, gathered together to ratify his nomination. Though raining outide, jet nothing could dampen the enthusiasm inside, which broke forth continually in the most vociferous

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Floyd, and the Hop. Clarkson Crolius was appointed Chairman. A large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries also appointed. Mr. Crolius returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He had retired from political life, but he was willing to be here on this in pertant occasion. He would be with them till Tues-

Mr. David Dudley Field was then introduced, and received with hearty cheers. He said that on Tuesday Lext the people were to choose between John Cochrate and Mr. McCardy to represent them in Congress. rare and Mr. McCurdy to represent them in Congress.
Mr. McCurdy was capable and honest. It is a represent to New York, with her vast commerce, that she has not in the councils of the nation one of her own merchants. But there are public reasons why Mr. McCurdy should be elected. The people are to say whether they approve of the course of Mr. Cochrare, who voted for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; and then he voted for the English bill. That Constitution, begotten in fraud, was submitted to Congress, and by John Cochrane and others urged on Congress. Mr. Douglas and other Democrats revolted at such an act. Then, after a Committee of Conference, the English bill was subother Democrats revolted at such an act. Then, after a Committee of Conference, the English bill was submitted, with a distinct bribe to Kansas to vote for a Slave Constitution, ned a threat, if Kansas did not vote for such a Constitution, that they should wait till they had 93,000 votes. Mr. Cochrare should have remembered the history of parties within the last ten years. In 1848 the Wilmot Proviso was brought forward, and then Mr. Cochrane was in favor of that Proviso. But the feeling then was nothing to what has happened since then. When the Kansas question came up, the whole country rocked with the excitenact. A candidate of the Republican petty came very near being elected. Are we as charged as to give un now what we then strove for? No, we are rot, and it will be shown on text Tuesday. Let us show on rext Tuesday what we think of the conduct of that Representative who went for Slavery when he represented Free men. He wished to pass condemnation on Mr. Cochrane. Mr. Field was often interrupted by hearty applause.

Dr. Forsch was then introduced. He said the true German was for Freecom everywhere, and

true German was for Freedom everywhere, and smothered when Liberty did not exist. Tany were Germans by accident, Americans by choice, and Republicans by principle. Dr. Forsch then addressed his German friends in their native tongue, which elicited the most enthusiactic applause.

The Chairman then introduced the Hon. Hiram Ketchum, who was welcomed with hearty cheers. He said he was glad to see both Germans and Ameri cans here to-night. He congratulated them that they cans here to-night. He congratulated them that they were united in opposition to this Administration. He was rejoiced that there were men patriotic enough to lay aside their own claims for the sake of union. He had known Mr. McCordy long; he was an industrious and an incorruptible man, who would serve the people well in Congress. We are united in opposition to the Democratic party, which professes to be in favor of baying the People rule; but it has forfeited all claims to be the party of the People. In 1894, the Democratic party brought in a measure to repeal the Missouri Compromise, without being called upon by the people in any way. They did repeal it and we have had nothing but dissension ever since. All this Territory of Kansas had been looked upon as Free Territory, but the slaveholders determined it should be given up to Slavery, and this party have done all they could to of Raisas and been looked upon as Free Territory, on the slavery, and this party have done all they could to further that determination. In the Presidential election, that party was only saved by the State of Pennsylvania. But where is that State now? If that State had gone in the Presidential election as it went at this election, the Democratic party would be dead. We need a pure hallot bex; and the Democratic party are opposed to such a pure ballot-bex. Mr. John Cochrane knows better than to be a Democrat; he is siming against light and knowledge. But the question is, which shall be chosen to Congress?—Mr. McCurdy, or Mr. Cochrane? We can elect Mr. McCurdy if we will. He said the modern history of the Democratic party did not show them to be in favor of the intelligence and virtue of the people. Mr. Ketchum said be come here because they were united. The best thing we can do is to show the effect of union; and then this union will become general throughout the State and we'll not this Democratic party in best thing we can do is to show the effect of union; and then this union will become general throughout the State, and we will put this Democratic party in the right place. He closed anid great applause.

The following letter from the Hoo. John McKeon

was read:

by a Thompson of the vote of the consector for the Alexander Tree. By some of Quinens Country, New York.

Second premium of the vote of the consector of the New York of the vote of the consector of the vote o recognize the right of a free per pie to form their own covernment. He has suntained what is known as the English bill, which sunctioned an odious distinction between the free and the Slave States of the Union. He was reary to vote to admit Kattass as a Slave State if the had but forly thousand inhabitants, but would not admit her as a Free State unless she had mucky three thousand. Mr. Cochrane promises now to vote for the admitsion of Katass without reference to her population. The President stands pledged to fusion on the English bill, and Mr. Cochrane must either desert the party (as the President's now universion to the party) or violate his promise to the people of the district. Heave it to them to calculate the chances as to the probable course of Mr. Cochrane to calculate the chances as to the probable course of Mr. Cochrane to calculate the chances as to the probable course of Mr. Cochrane by the propie, which required that no person could be Governor unless he had been twenty years a citizen of the United States I.

Will Mr. Cochrane explain why he voted to austain Mr. Buchanan at his expenditures of a voit one handed millions a year, while Mr. Cochrane explain why he voted to austain Mr. Buchanan at his expenditures of a voit one handed millions a year, while Mr. Cochrane is desired to the wishest calculate an ammed in exposition to Mr. Cochrane is deterving of the support of the electors of your district. Mr. McCurly ke at man of integration of the will never prove faithlies to the wishes and interests of his coertificates.

With great respect, your obta. servit.

Jas. A. Batons, esq., and others, Committee

Mr. Charles A. Dana, on being introduced, said he was here to say his bumble word in favor of turning out a dishonest man and putting an honest man in in office. He could not feel respect and could not speak with respect of Mr. John Cochrans—a man who was ready to sacrifice everything on the altar of self-in-terest. We find him first as an Abelitionist. In 1848, terest. We find him first as an Abolitionist. In 1848, Get. Cass was not good enough for Mr. Cochrane: so he went for Mr. Van Buren and the Buffalo platform. In the inst session, Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania brought forward a bill which would have put an end to the meropoly in public lands and admitted the laboring In the hist service, at John Lord the metopoly in public lands and admitted the laboring man to all the benefits of this great domain. The Member of the Vith District voted against even the introduction of this bill. Now, a man who thus is found on both sides of the record is not to be trusted. The pretension is put forward that the President was in fact the whole Government. What then did the Representative of the VIth District say? He gave up all claim to manhood, and declared himself the pliant tool of the President, who had patronage to bestow. If this Government is to fail, if it is to disappear from the memory of men, it will be achieved by this yielding of the people's representatives to the blandishment of power. If we send back Mr. John Cochrane, we give our saction to this conduct. But if we rebuke this pliant yielding to patronage, then we have rea on to hope for the country.

After brief addresses by the Hon. Joseph B. Varnum and Mr. Moran of Philadelphia, the meeting adjourned

and Mr. Moran of Philadelphia, the meeting adjourned to proceed to the house of Mr. McCurdy in Fourteenth street.

THE REPUBLICANS OF WILLIAMSBURGH AROUSED.

The Odeon, Williamsburgh, was crowded last even g, by a large and highly respectable assemblage of the best men of all parties in the Eastern District o Brooklyn, opposed to the present Administration. Cearly two thousand persons were present, and the Republican State and Union County tickets, and more specially the nomination of the Anti-Lecompton candidate for Congress; Philip Hamilton, were ratified with an anthusiasm and heartiness most cheering to behold. The Hon. John A. Cross presided. Mr. Rorace Greeley briefly and forcibly narrated the causes which led to the formation of the Republican party,

and the uprising of the freemen of the North in her deferse. He said whenever the Republican party obtained the power they would pass laws against the further extension of Slavery, meanwhile they would fight with alltheir eaight to overthrow the present corrupt Administration, and place the Government in the hands of these who would conduct it honestly and with a due regard for the night of all sections of the Urion. This they would do in no partial ror ungeserous spirit. They beenly invited men of all parties to join with them in restoring the Government to its pristine purity. He was glad to learn that Americans, Democrats and Republicans had united upon so worthy a standard-bearer as Philip Hamilton. (Cheers.) Democrats and Republicans had united upon so worthy a standard-bearer as Philip Hamilton. [Cheers.] He believed that if they only did their duty faithfully they would achieve such a victory here as nas just been won in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Obio and lows. [Great applianse.] He knew the Fifth District was a hard one to carry, against Navy Yard, Post-Office and Custom-House patronage, but if they worked manfully, and polled every vote of their own party, taking care to exclude all illegal votes, the sun of Turnday next would set on a battle-field bravely fought and honorably won. [Great applians.]

Demas Strong then presented resolutions consuring Demas Strong then presented resolutions consuring

the Administration, indersing Free Kansas, the Re publican State Ticket, Pollip Hamilton, and the Union County Ticket, and applauding the unselfish course of Charles M. Briggs all of which were unauin easly and most heartdy adopted. Pailip Hamilton being introduced, was received in the most enthusiastic manner-the applause lasting several minutes. He said he was it finitely delighted to have an opportunity to state his views upon the all-absorbing question o the day. We are now, he said, upon the eve of an election as in pertant as any that has preceded it since the Republic was founded. It involved the right, but no tion as in pertant as any that has preceded it since the Republic was founded. It involved the right, but not the shality, of the people to govern themselves. We saw the Federal Government endeavoring to deprive the people of the precious right of self-government. The question, then, was whether the people of the United States were so destitute of dignity, so lest to all sense of shame, as to uphold those unworthy servants who have attenuted by force and frand to rob them of their birthright. [Cries of "No. no," and cheers.] At Synause the Democratic Convention resolved that the Kansas question was dead. The falsity of this assertior was deity demonstrated in every possible way. Pernsylvania. Ohio, Indiana, lowa, denied it, and the indignation that burned on every freeman's brow gave it the lie. [Applause.] The speaker impeached the President for his Kansas policy—his violation of solemn pledges in his Inangeral and instructions to Gov. Wasker—his unblushing attempts to correspond the violation of the party who did not vote to uphold him in his dishonesty, were amply illustrated and condemned. Mr. Hamulton then showed up the fraudulent features of the infamous Lecomyton Constitution and the English bill, and the artful contrivances by which it was songlet to enslave a free people. These were the most infamous Becompter Constitution and the English bill, and the artful contrivances by which it was songlet to enslave a free people. These were the most infamous Becompter Constitution and the English bill, and the artful contrivances by which it was songlet to enslave a free people. These were the most infamous Lecomyton Constitution and the English bill, and were ever attempted to be glish bill, and the arful contrivances by which it was sought to enslave a free people. These were the most infamous measures that were ever altempted to be forced upon an unwilling people. It was for the people to say whether they would appland or condemn their unwerthy servants; whether they would reward or punish. If he read the indignant faces of his addience arright, the answer was plain. The freemen of New-Yerk stood shoulder to shoulder with their brethren in Pennsylvania and the Great West. [Tremendous applause.]

The Hen Mr. Alton, fresh from the well-fought battle-field of Pennsylvania, appeared upon the stand and was most honorably rec ived. He gave a gra-phic account of how the overwhelming victory of phie accent of how the overwhelming victory of the people in his State had been achieved. It was a trimeph of righteousness and hard work. [Applause.] Pennsylvania and the other States which had so heartily spoken for Freedom, looked to New York to roll the victory onward till the whole North were ar-rayed in solid phalanx for Freedom. He had been working it New-Jersey, and was glad to say that the stout yoemen of that State would be equally true to right. He closed by orging the men of Williamsburgh to go to work—never fearing for the result of their la-

to go to work - never fearing for the result of their la-bers. [Applause] Gen. Duryee, en old and well-known resident of Brooklyn, spoke a few maply words for Philip Hamilton. After a passing aliasion to the eminent services of Alexander Hamilton in the founding of this Repubof Alexander Hamilton in the founding of this Republic, he said he was proud to see his son Philip selected as the standard bearer of Popular Sovereigaty. Seventy five years ago next November, Alexander Hamilton, at the head of the American army, marched hither and tere down the accurred English ling which had so long flaunted its folds in the faces of a people struggling to be free. Yes, he came hither, drove out the Erglish, and took possession of this goodly land. Now, note you Republicans, Democrats, Americans, in this coming November I say, order the leadership of the worthy son of that Alexander Hamilton, tear, down the flag of this accurred English bill, and trail it lown the flag of this accursed English bill, and trait it 'As the orator uttered these few stirring words the

whole assemb'age rose to their feet as one man, and cheered peal on peal till the welkin rang.

Mesers, Thomas H. Rodman, Wm. H. Gale, and other eminent speakers, made capital speeches, and the enthusiaem was at its hight when our reporter left.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: On the editorial page of your paper, issued on Thursday, you have an article headed, "The Printing Swindle put through in the Board of Education," and you class my name as one voting for a swindle.

sensitiveness when charged with a crime. By no request, by no action of mine, was I sent to the Board of Education by the voters of the Fifteenth Ward, and

duest, by an action of mine, was resulted ward, and whenever it shall please them to dispense with my poer services in the capacity of a Commissioner, I shall be gratified to have the time given to their interests, to be applied to matters more social and more agreeable to me.

Let me state what seems to me to be the facts in this printing matter, as it was before the Board of Education on Wednesday. A bill was presented for work dene; that bill had been examined by competent men, and the charges were acknowledged. I believe, by all to be errect, with the exception of paper used. It was claimed by some, that the contractors were bound to furnish double medium, and that they furnished single medium, at \$5 the ream. In their offer to the Board to kind of paper was specified. In court to arrive at a conclusion that would satisfy me in regard to my vote, I offered a resolution that, in the opinion of the Board, when the contract was made, it was interded that double-medium paper should be used. The Board decided by 14 to 9 that such was not the fact. I believed, and I must still believe, that at the time of giving out the contract, it was supposed leadly ended on the contract, it was supposed leadly ended end not the fact. I believed, and I must still believe, that at the time of giving out the contract, it was supposed double-medium paper should be used. By the vote of the Board, as it seemed to me, there was no question as to the correctness of the bill specially before the meeting. If the printers charged for paper what the contract allower, and the residue of the charges on this rectified bill were correct, why should they not be paid? I voted to pay them, and for doing so, I am classed as one consenting to a swindle. It is easy enough to write such reproachful words for a newspaper; but it, in my opinion, would be better to state facts, and therefrom let the people judge for themselves.

I may say that I do not think that the printers in provided the second of the stant the printers in the bell first sect in was not correct; nor do I think the printing should be done by contract. It can, I believe, be better attended to by the Clerk of the Board and the Anditing Committee.

Your off servit.

Fifteenth Ward, No. 9 Clinton place, Oct. 23.

We need not take the trouble to point out the inaccuracies contained in Mr. Warren's statement. He himself admits that he believed, and still believes, "that at the time of giving out the contract it was supposed double-medium paper should be "used." He states that he voted to pay the contractors just twice as much for all the paper used as he believes they are entitled to. We think Mr. Warren has made a mistake in this vote, which he ought never to have allowed himself to fall into.

POST-OFFICE LITERATURE AND POLITICS. Sin: I inclose you the following documents for pub-

NEW POST-OFFICE.—The election tickets EW PUNI-OFF REE.—The encoded of Hon. Good, a made by all the parties—with the name of Hon. Good, a Taylor on each—may be obtained at the office windows by my person who desires to see a new office instead of the present unif piace. No private business is done of such an amount under such disagreeable ctroumstances. The erection of a new office must add at least one per cent, to the value on real estate in our city.

WM. H. PECK, Postmaster:

Biz: I inclose for your consideration and action at the coming election the Congressional ballots.

As an old resident of Brookiya, having pride in her progress to the rank of Third City in the I uson, I see miss regard the wood of a suitable building for Post-Office purposes. About the draw step I took after taking charge of the Office, was to artist our M. C. in the effort to procure for us an appropriation, sufficiently large to error a or ructure that would grace our eity-partial success was achieved by this streamous efforts. Am I not than justified in calling on all—as I now do, to aid in returning the Host. George Taylor I will not insults your understanding by adding

other trasons—I appeal to your recard for our beautiful a ty as well as the ground of require for me. If perchance I am not us known to you.

The effice-holders of the present corrupt Administration have hitherto been guilty of desperate tricks to uphold their patres, James Buchanan, but the idea of turning a Post-Office, already too small for the pur-poses of its legitimate business, into a polling-booth is new. The sole merit of such a brillaint design belongs to our worthy Pestmaster, William H. Peek, Acting under the double stimulus of limited means and unlimited vanity, Perk, for a long time, sought the luerative effice of Postmaster, and finally obtained it through the influence of Taylor; and, to show his gratitude, he is now willing, not only to lose sight of his efficial duties, but to bring reficule and contempt on his craracter as a private ciffaen. The personal appeal on " the ground of regard for me" (Peck) has xcited a good deal of merriment among those to whom it has been addressed, and some remarks not

over complimentary to the author's undesty,

But Mr. Perh's self-abasement does not stop here. He has added treachery and cowardice to his other fellier. Por, instead of placing the name of his patron or the Brauley or "regular" ticket alone, he has also placed it on the Republican and American tickets, and in such a position that many not over-cautions per-Mr. Hum; brey, while voting the American or Republican State ticket, may be entraped into miding and abetting the election of the slave driver, Taylor. When so-called respectable men, and officeholders at that, can so openly and unblushingly perpetrate such a froud, what may not be expected from the hargers on at the Navy Yard and venders of bad rum who form so large a portion of Mr. Taylor's admirers. Will the friends of Freedom in the Hd Congressional District look to this, and see that they are not defrauded of

their votes on Tuesday next.

Vours, &c.,

Brocklyn, Oct. 28, 1888.

ANTI-LECOMPTON

KEMBLE ON KANSAS BEFORE ELECTION.

Sin: You will have noticed the letter of Goav. Kemble to E. A. Doolittle of Tarrytown, in The Times of this morning, in which he says, if elected to Congress, he will vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union without regard to population—that, as he was in favor of the reception of Kansas under the Lecomp-ton Constitution, he would not reject her when she lawfully presents herself under a free Constitution; in other words, as he was in favor of the admission of Kansas as a S'ave State with her present population, and of offering her a bribe to come in-that, as "he approved of the action of the Democratic party at the

and of offering her a bribe to come in—that, as "he" approved of the action of the Democratic party at the "last session of Congress in relation to the admission of "Kensas," but that as that ac ion makes it impossible for her (now that she has rejected the bribes and profers Freedom,) to present herself lawfully under a free Constitution until her population is nearly double what it now is, he will not reject her when she does has fully apply. What a wonderfully liberal Democrathe must be! Can it be that he has counted the cost of such liberal views!

Now, Mr. Doolithe is a firm believer in "Siam Democracy." Wherever the party goes he goes, and wherever it lodges he lodges. He is opposed to Mr. Haskin because he did not how to the President and the party, and go for Lecompton, frand, bribes and all, and is in favor of the adoustion of Kansas as a Free State with her present population. It was feared, however, that unless some such declaration could be squeezed out of Kemble just now before election, he would lose many votes, for it was supposed that many old-fashic ned Democrats would vote for Haskin unless they could be humbugged in some such way. But is it possible that any henest Democrat will v to for a man who says he approves of the action of the last Congress in regard to Kansas? I trust not, and hope that none will be deceived by this heartless, insincere declaration; but that all who love Freedom—all who prefer honest, independent action on the part of their representatives in Congress, to the cringing servility of a slave, will vote for Haskin.

Oct. 29, 1852.

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION.

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NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION.

To Editors, Reporters, Telegraphers and Politicians:

The Superintendents of the several lines of Telegraph in this State have in the kindeat manner signified their willing nees to hold all of their offices open on the night of election for the reception and transmission of returns for the press, free of all expense except for the activities of operators, which will be defrayed by the activities of operators, which will be defrayed by the activities are represented attention to the following suggestions:

What the Press desire more than all class or superities to act your particular attention to the following suggestions:

What the Press desire more than all class or superities the test of the vote for Governor—that is, the loss or gain of either ticket in the town or towns, or district, earl by telegraph, as compared with the vote for Secretary of State hat your. Simple returns by themselves are no guide, for we have no means of comparison, or, even if we had, the time allowed for the preparation of the dispatches for publication would not admit of making it. The vote for the other candidates on respective tickets is not warted, as it will only make confusion, and encomber the telegraph lines with needless metter.

The next thing in importance is the actual or probable results.

elect is all that is necessary to be telegraphed.

The only other matter desired on election night is the name and politics of Members cheet of the Senate and Assembly. The vote of a District or town is unither required now sished, the were tame and politics, as already stated, being all that is wanted.

that is wanted. Will all editors, reporters, telegraphers and politicisms throughout the State oblige the press by keeping these few and simple directions in view when sending election news, and thus facilitate the labors of loss who have to apread it before for the public in an intelligible form. Respectfully kee, D. H. CRAIG, Agent of the N. Y. Associated Press, Composed of the Courier and Enguirer, Journal of Concret, Herald, Trinstys, Times, Express, Sun, Commercial Advertiser, Evening Post, Staats Zeitung, Staats Demokrat, Concrete Etats Univ., and all the leading journals of this and other States of the Union.

MR. BLAIR AND JUDGE DOUGLAS.

MR. BLAIR AND JUDGE DOUGLAS.

St. Louis, Oct. 25, 1858.

Isaac H. Sturgeon, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have received your note putting certain interrogatories to me in reference to the conversation held by Judge Douglas and myself, at his bouse, last Winter. It has always been a principle with me to hold sacred every private conversation between any gentleman and myself, and this will forbid my saying anything in answer to the questions you have asked. Although Mr. Douglas, by his conduct to me, and by the unscrapulous attacks of his partisans, has forfeited all claim on my forbearance, yet I do not consider that because others have failed to conform to the proprieties of life, it furnishes an excuse for me to follow their example. After what has been said, however, it is just and proper to myself to say, that the letter which was written by me to Mr. B. Gratz Brown of The Missouri Democral, and which has been the basis of the assaults made on me by Mr. Douglas's partisans for violating an alleged confidence, was written in struct accordance with the winkes of Judge Douglas himself. In fact, I deemed it to be the single object of the interview to which I was invited, to mitigate, through me, the hostility of the radical Democratic press of St. Louis toward him. I wrote for this purpose, believing it to be his desire, and I had no agency whatever in giving currency to the rumors about the contents of that letter which have found their way into the newspapers. The blackguardism of the newspapers in the laterest of Mr. Douglas on this account compels me to make this explanation, and is the only occasion for my writing a word on the subject.

I have said I was invited to this interview by Judge Douglas. I ray so to repel the idea that I sought sny interview with him upon political subjects. The invitation and message came through the Hos. Schuyler Coffax of Indiana, and has never to my knowledge been treated as a private matter. I take the occasion to say, that neither the message sent me, nor stything that ever occurred be

- The Hon. B. R. Curtis, late Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was nominated for State Senstor by the Republicans of the HIId District, Boston. He however declined, saying that if he should accept, "it "would be deemed that he was acting inconsistently, "insamuch as he had given up his public duties in the "Supreme Court for the pressing duties of his profes-"sion. If his business would allow, and if he was ten "tor even five years younger, he would have cator-

- A Leavenworth letter says; "It is rumored here that the Hon. Findly Patterso's will be the successor of Gov. Henver. Ex Secretary Stanton has become a fixed resident of the Territory, is one of the pop men of the country, and is likely to be one of the

"two first U. S. Sensto in from Kansae."

— A perfectly responsible and reliable gentleman has seen a letter from David Leroy, the Administration candidate for Congress in the IIId District of Illinois, declaring that he has not withdrawn from the race, and does not intend to withdraw. This is reliable.

[St. Louis Domesta of Tumbay.